



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

[Entered at the Post-Office of New York, N.Y., as Second-Class Matter.]

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SEVENTH YEAR.
VOL. XIV. NO. 336.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1889.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.
\$3.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

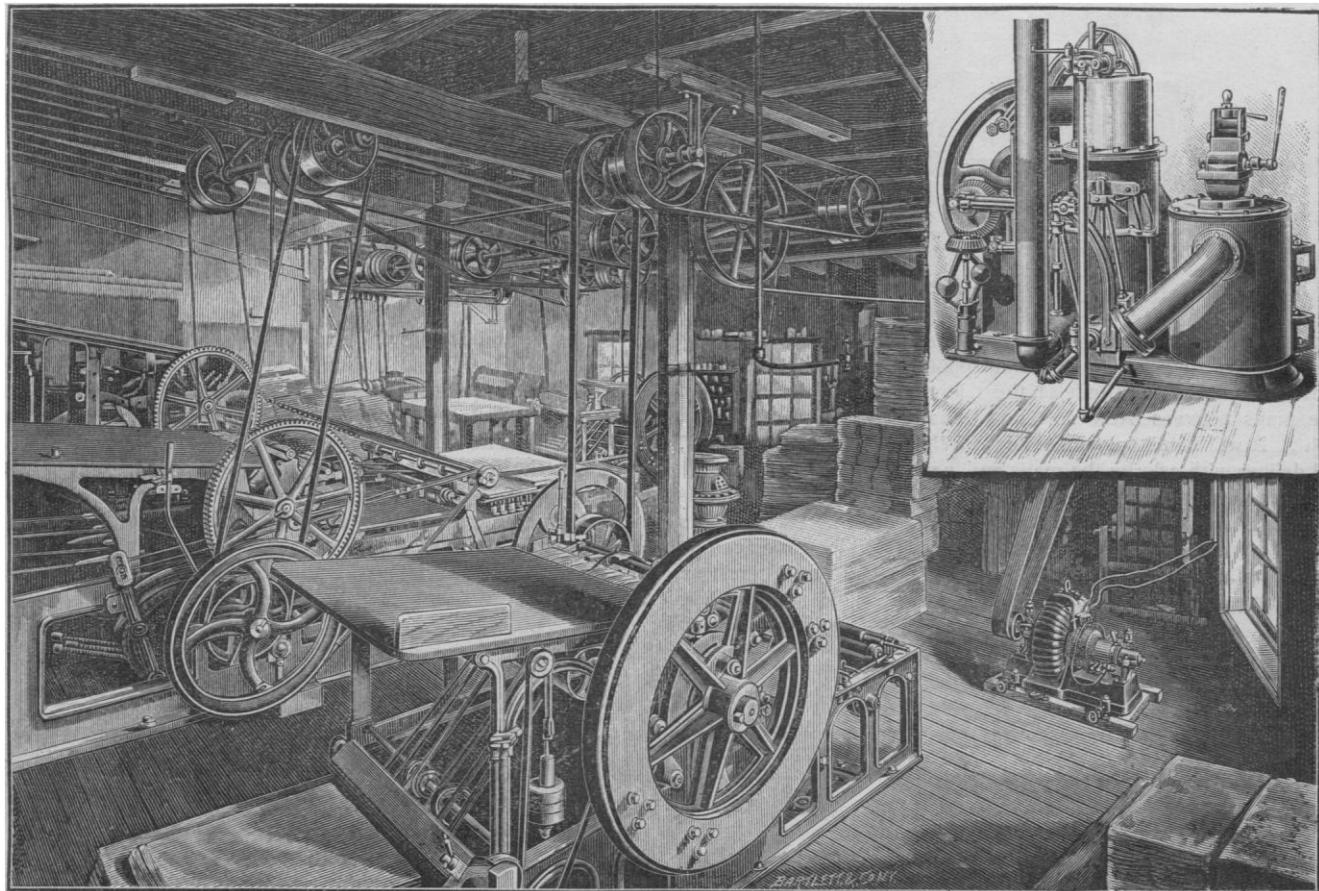
ELECTRIC MOTORS IN PRINTING-OFFICES.

ONE of the many uses found for the electric motor is to furnish power for running printing-presses. There are quite a number of them used for that purpose in this city; and so well and economically do they work, that a rapid development of the electric-motor trade in that direction is now going on, not only in New York, but in all parts of the country.

A recent installation of electric motors in the press-room of a newspaper of wide circulation is worthy of notice. Some weeks

sult, the *Washington Star* of June 29, as well as the subsequent issues, were printed upon electrically driven presses.

The machinery of the press-room shown in the picture on this page, that of a firm of printers in this city, is driven by the little 5-horse-power C. & C. motor shown in the lower right-hand corner, which displaced the large hot-air engine shown in the view above it. The machinery in the office consists of five large and three small printing-presses, a 28-inch paper-cutter, and a pump 2.5 by 8 inches, lifting water forty feet. Where there are many small industries in a limited area, as is the case in all large cities, the



C. & C. ELECTRIC MOTOR OPERATING THE MACHINERY OF A PRINTING-OFFICE.

ago the walls of the *Washington Star*'s press-room gave way, ruining the steam-engine, throwing the shafting out of place, and completely disabling the office. The only means of quickly resuming work that could be thought of was to put in an electric motor of sufficient power, thus rendering the presses independent of engine and shafting. The *Washington Star* agent of the C. & C. Electric Motor Company of this city, being appealed to, telegraphed at once for a 15-horse-power motor, which was shipped immediately, installed, connected with an electric-light circuit, and started up. As a re-

electric motor is peculiarly economical. Instead of a number of steam-plants scattered about in different buildings, one large engine with dynamos can supply electric current to a great number of motors, each using only the power required, and none wasting power when idle. Besides supplanting small steam, gas, and hot-air engines, the electric motor is in many places opening out a new field for itself as a substitute for foot and hand power in several branches of industry, its compactness and cleanliness being strongly in its favor.